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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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COST OF LIVING SURVEY

The cost of living indexes of Aberdeen, Rapid City, Sioux Falls and Vermillion rated well when compared with other participating survey cities in both the northern plains states and the nation during the third calendar quarter of 1984, according to the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA).

The ACCRA cost of living index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services, excluding taxes, on a quarterly basis in 240 cities throughout the United States. Price information on 59 items in the six major areas of groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, health care and miscellaneous goods and services are collected and then compared to the national index. The six major areas are also combined to make up an "All Items" category. A national index of 100 is used so that differences between individual cities and the national average can be easily obtained. The national index is obtained by averaging prices from the 240 cities. The average of the prices is then given as an index of 100.

The indexes for the costs of consumer goods and services in Aberdeen, Rapid City and Vermillion all ranked below the national index. Sioux Falls ranked slightly above the national index, yet it compared favorably with major cities in neighboring states. Aberdeen's "All Items" index of 95.2 placed it 4.8 points below the national index of 100. Vermillion was four points lower than the national index with a 96 "All Items" rating. At 99.2, Rapid City was slightly below the national average. Sioux Falls recorded 103.2, placing it 3.2 points above the national index. Anchorage, Alaska had the highest "All Items" index of 141.8 and Joplin, Missouri recorded the lowest at 88.8.

A difference of three or fewer index numbers in the "All Items" index of Table I does not represent a statistically significant difference. Differences of more than three index numbers can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in the cost of consumer goods and services.

The cost of living index is based on a typical family's pattern of spending for goods and services. To ensure uniformity in sampling, national brands are surveyed whenever possible.

When compared to participating survey cities within states bordering South Dakota, the four cities also fared well. A total of 27 cities in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming participated in the latest survey. "All Items" indexes for the 27 cities ranged from a low index of 93 in Norfolk, Nebraska to a high of 105.7 in Billings, Montana.

South Dakota grocery indexes of 101.0, 102.2, 102.4 and 99.9 in Aberdeen, Rapid City, Sioux Falls and Vermillion respectively, all varied slightly from the national index of 100. Included among the 27 grocery items in the survey are: t-bone steak, hamburger, milk, tuna, eggs, bread, coffee, laundry soap and facial tissue. The South Dakota ratings were well below the high for the seven-state South Dakota area. The 111.7 index in Missoula, Montana was the high and the 91.4 in Iowa City, Iowa was the lowest grocery index.

Monthly apartment rent and the purchase price and monthly mortgage payments on a specific sized house are used to determine the housing index. Indexes of 81.5 in Aberdeen, 106.8 in Rapid City, 99.1 in Sioux Falls and 81.1 in Vermillion compare well against those cities in bordering states. Duluth, Minnesota recorded the lowest index at 81.0. The highest housing index was in Billings, Montana where an index of 129.5 was determined.

Utility indexes of 115.1 in Aberdeen, 85.2 in Rapid City, 101.2 in Sioux Falls and 107.2 in Vermillion were reported during the third quarter of 1984.

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Monthly average electricity, fuel and telephone rates are used to figure the utility index. Grand Forks, North Dakota at 122.7 posted the highest index of the area. The lowest area utility index of 60.6 was reported in Billings, Montana.

Transportation indexes for South Dakota cities differed little from those of neighboring states. Bus fare, spin balancing of an automobile tire and the price of one gallon of unleaded gas make up the transportation index. Aberdeen had an index of 102.9; Rapid City, 99.5; Sioux Falls, 106.5 and Vermillion, 97.7. Great Falls, Montana had the region's highest index at 113.6 and Grand Forks, North Dakota posted the lowest index at 86.8.

The daily rate of a semi-private hospital room, the cost of an office visit to both a doctor and a dentist and the price of a bottle of aspirin are the indicators used to determine the health care indexes. South Dakota cities reported health care indexes of 77.2 in Aberdeen, 107.9 in Rapid City, 103.0 in Sioux Falls and 94.7 in Vermillion. Understandably, Rochester, Minnesota posted the highest index in the seven state area of 121.2. Norfolk, Nebraska had the lowest at 76.9.

South Dakota indexes for miscellaneous goods and services, which includes clothes, toothpaste, shampoo, beer, pizza, newspapers and a McDonald's Quarterpounder, among other items, were 95.5 in Aberdeen, 94.9 in Rapid City, 106.0 in Sioux Falls and 100.2 in Vermillion. Missoula, Montana had the highest index at 107.1 while Marshalltown, Iowa held the lowest with 93.4.

The cost of living study is conducted each calendar quarter by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association and is an excellent tool when comparing the cost of living in various areas of the United States. It could be used by employers in determining compensation for the cost of living differences incurred by employees when relocating. It could also be used by individuals who are considering moving and want to compare the relative costs of living in participating survey cities.

TABLE I

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED AREAS

JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1984

Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
	All Items	Grocery	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health	Miscellaneous
U.S. AVERAGE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
City							
Aberdeen, SD	95.2	101.0	81.5	115.1	102.9	77.2	95.5
Rapid City, SD	99.2	102.2	106.8	85.2	99.5	107.9	94.9
Sioux Falls, SD	103.2	102.4	99.1	101.2	106.5	103.0	106.0
Vermillion, SD	96.0	99.9	81.1	107.2	97.7	94.7	100.2
Regional Cities							
Grand Forks, ND	98.0	99.1	85.9	122.7	86.8	90.8	103.7
Omaha, NB	97.0	93.1	92.8	117.9	102.5	89.5	93.9
Lincoln, NB	94.2	92.5	93.5	84.4	103.2	84.2	97.8
Sioux City, IA	96.7	92.8	94.6	97.9	93.5	97.4	101.2
Cedar Rapids, IA	95.7	95.9	103.3	82.4	99.8	87.3	95.1
Billings, MT	105.7	109.9	129.5	60.6	98.0	116.7	103.2
Rochester, MN	100.4	101.4	94.9	100.1	97.1	121.2	100.7
St. Cloud, MN	94.9	97.2	84.7	99.8	99.8	103.8	95.2
Other Cities							
Anchorage, AK	141.8	133.5	161.2	118.7	121.4	192.9	137.7
Phoenix, AZ	104.5	98.1	113.1	91.0	104.0	119.8	103.3
Denver, CO	109.4	105.7	142.4	74.0	109.5	109.0	100.3
New York, NY	140.4	112.7	165.1	204.7	127.1	153.6	117.1
San Francisco, CA	124.8	116.3	171.4	52.3	120.7	173.4	112.4
Houston, TX	109.2	105.8	110.7	124.6	108.9	107.0	105.1

Source:* American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

EMPLOY THE OLDER WORKER WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

The state of South Dakota will observe "Employ the Older Worker Week" March 10 through 16 to emphasize the fact that older Americans should not be overlooked in filling job openings. Employers are being asked to consider the advantages of hiring an older worker in the hope this part of the South Dakota labor force will be utilized to its fullest potential. Many older applicants have years of experience that can be used in a job. This experience should be considered when hiring.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JANUARY 1985

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state totaled 238,700 in January 1985. This was a 1.6 percent over-the-year increase and put 3,800 more persons on employer payrolls than in January 1984.

The services industry, which has enjoyed employment gains in 14 of the last 15 years, had the largest increase in employment with the addition of 1,800 jobs between January 1984 and January 1985. This employment growth was centered in the educational/membership/social sector, which gained 1,400 jobs.

Wholesale and retail trade employment in January climbed for the third consecutive year. Although wholesale trade employment dropped slightly, retail trade employment rose by 800.

The construction industry showed the largest over-the-year percentage increase in January. This industry employed 5.8 percent more people in January 1985 than in January 1984. This represents an increase of 400 workers and gave the industry its highest January employment level since 1981.

Government and the finance/insurance/real estate industries both had an increase in employment of 400 jobs over the year.

A month-to-month review reveals that the traditional December to January seasonal decrease in overall employment was at its lowest level since January of 1975. South Dakota nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased by 5,200 workers between December 1984 and January 1985. Since 1975, the smallest December to January employment decrease had been 6,400 workers.

The January employment decrease of 1,500 workers in the retail trade sector of the wholesale and retail trade industry was attributed to the ending of Christmas related employment. Employers however, seemed to be willing to keep more workers on their payrolls, through January. December employment in retail trade was at its highest level in five years while the decrease of 1,500 workers in January was the smallest in nine years.

Employment decreases occurred in both the durable and nondurable sectors of the manufacturing industry as overall manufacturing employment dropped by 1,100 between December 1984 and January 1985.

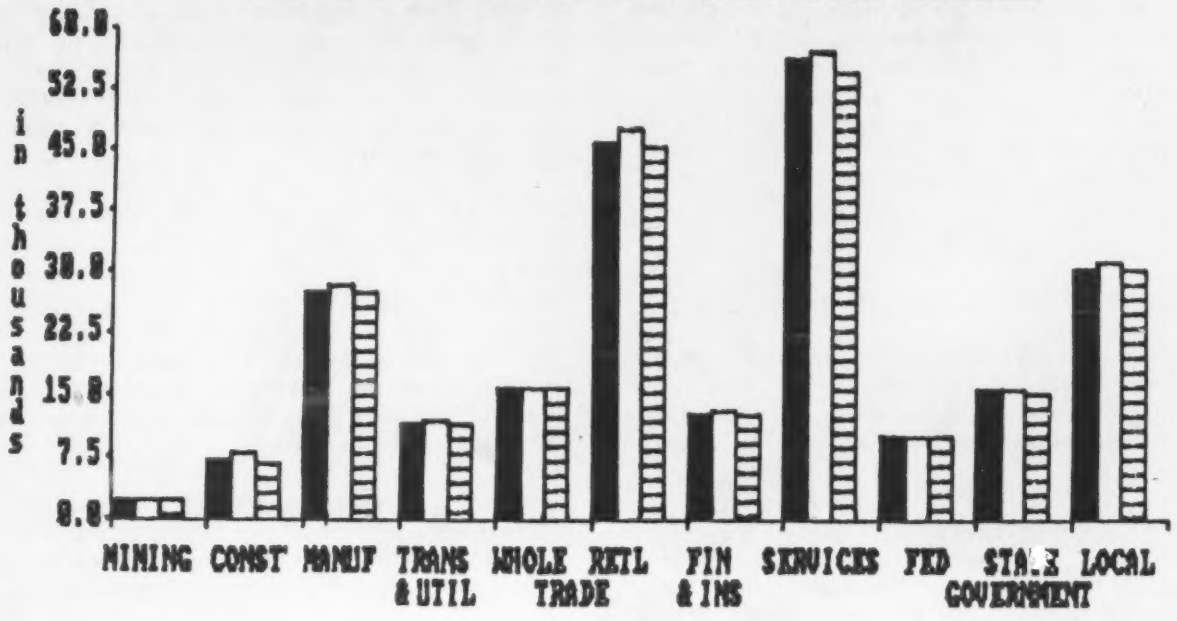
A month to month decrease was also noted by the construction industry. Cold weather in January contributed to the 900 worker decrease in construction employment. However, this was the smallest December to January decrease since 1970.

Employment in the services industry continued its traditional seasonal decline. Employment decreased by 800 workers in January.

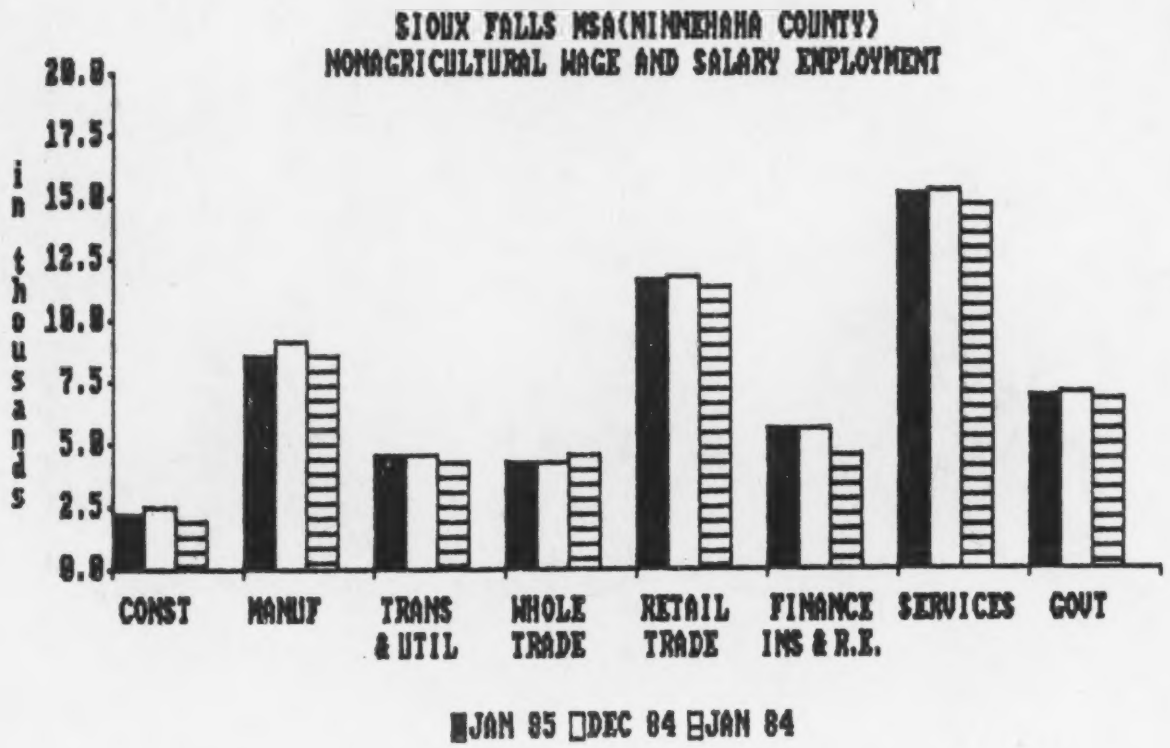
South Dakota's unemployment rose to 5.9 percent in January. This is an increase of .8 percent from the revised December 1984 rate of 5.1 percent. It is also an increase from January 1984 when the unemployment rate was 5.4 percent. There were 19,500 unemployed South Dakotans in January compared to 17,500 one year earlier.

TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	238.7	243.9	234.9	-2.1	1.6
MINING	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.3	8.2	6.9	-11.0	5.8
MANUFACTURING	27.5	28.6	27.6	-3.8	-.4
Durable Goods	14.9	15.7	14.9	-5.1	.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.8	10.3	9.9	-4.9	-1.0
Nondurable Goods	12.6	12.9	12.7	-2.3	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.6	7.7	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.9	12.1	11.9	-1.7	.0
Transportation	7.0	7.1	6.9	-1.4	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	4.9	5.0	5.1	-2.0	-3.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62.5	63.8	61.8	-2.0	1.1
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.0	16.3	1.3	-.6
Durable Goods	6.9	6.9	7.1	.0	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.1	9.2	2.2	1.1
Retail Trade	46.3	47.8	45.5	-3.1	1.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.2	13.3	12.8	-.8	3.1
SERVICES	56.6	57.4	54.8	-1.4	3.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.6	13.9	13.2	-2.2	3.0
Medical and Health	22.1	22.2	22.4	-.5	-1.3
Educational, Membership & Social	17.7	18.1	16.3	-2.2	8.6
GOVERNMENT	57.1	58.0	56.7	-1.6	.7
Federal	10.3	10.4	10.2	-1.0	1.0
State	16.1	16.2	15.7	-.6	2.5
State Education	7.9	8.2	7.8	-3.7	1.3
Local	30.7	31.4	30.8	-2.2	-.3
Local Education	17.6	17.9	18.1	-1.7	-2.8



	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	59.4	60.5	57.4	-1.8	3.5
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.5	2.0	-8.0	15.0
MANUFACTURING	8.6	9.2	8.6	-6.5	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.6	4.6	4.3	.0	7.0
TRADE	16.0	16.2	16.1	-1.2	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.6	.0	-6.5
Retail Trade	11.7	11.8	11.4	-.8	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.6	5.6	4.7	.0	19.1
SERVICES	15.2	15.3	14.8	-.7	2.7
GOVERNMENT	7.0	7.1	6.9	-1.4	1.4

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JANUARY 1985 (1)					JANUARY 1984				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	113,475,000	104,344,000	9,131,000	8.0	(3)	111,025,000	101,270,000	9,755,000	8.8	(3)
South Dakota	332,300	312,800	19,500	5.9		322,900	305,400	17,500	5.4	
Sioux Falls MSA	68,440	64,956	3,484	5.1		67,136	63,883	3,253	4.8	
Aurora	1,322	1,252	70	5.3		1,342	1,274	68	5.1	
Beadle	9,199	8,803	396	4.3		8,899	8,432	467	5.2	
Bennett	1,205	1,153	52	4.3		1,282	1,223	59	4.6	
Bon Homme	3,226	3,021	205	6.4		3,114	2,980	134	4.3	
Brookings	13,594	12,783	811	6.0		13,376	12,708	668	5.0	
Brown	19,519	18,457	1,062	5.4		19,269	18,168	1,101	5.7	
Brule	2,720	2,590	130	4.8		2,695	2,576	119	4.4	
Buffalo	507	398	109	21.5		419	369	50	11.9	
Butte	3,585	3,368	217	6.1		3,562	3,389	173	4.9	
Campbell	699	656	43	6.2		730	664	66	9.0	
Charles Mix	3,526	3,350	176	5.0		3,553	3,387	166	4.7	
Clark	1,555	1,450	105	6.8		1,729	1,594	135	7.8	
Clay	5,817	5,447	370	6.4		5,690	5,444	246	4.3	
Codington	10,329	9,530	799	7.7		9,925	9,303	622	6.3	
Corson	1,231	1,109	122	9.9		1,162	1,066	96	8.3	
Custer	2,352	2,167	185	7.9		2,272	2,105	167	7.4	
Davison	9,427	9,009	418	4.4		9,277	8,901	376	4.1	
Day	2,974	2,661	313	10.5		2,942	2,712	230	7.8	
Deuel	1,798	1,559	239	13.3		1,832	1,604	228	12.4	
Dewey	1,724	1,569	155	9.0		1,809	1,640	169	9.3	
Douglas	1,678	1,597	81	4.8		1,695	1,609	86	5.1	
Edmunds	1,819	1,734	85	4.7		1,804	1,724	80	4.4	
Fall River	3,301	3,125	176	5.3		3,206	3,012	194	6.1	
Faulk	1,237	1,204	33	2.7		1,183	1,163	20	1.7	
Grant	4,336	4,045	291	6.7		4,302	4,029	273	6.3	
Gregory	2,317	2,245	72	3.1		2,314	2,223	91	3.9	
Haakon	1,054	998	56	5.3		1,175	1,132	43	3.7	
Hamlin	2,096	1,941	155	7.4		1,908	1,781	127	6.7	
Hand	1,728	1,669	59	3.4		1,837	1,753	84	4.6	
Hanson	950	861	89	9.4		935	874	61	6.5	
Harding	729	649	80	11.0		634	614	20	3.2	
Hughes	8,180	7,723	457	5.6		7,877	7,535	342	4.3	
Hutchinson	4,007	3,872	215	5.3		4,002	3,774	228	5.7	
Hyde	741	676	65	8.8		788	713	75	9.5	
Jackson	1,107	1,022	85	7.7		993	900	93	9.4	
Jerauld	1,067	1,047	20	1.9		1,119	1,096	23	2.1	
Jones	531	470	61	11.5		541	473	68	12.6	
Kingsbury	3,285	3,154	131	4.0		3,190	3,078	112	3.5	
Lake	5,557	5,226	331	6.0		5,290	5,001	289	5.5	
Lawrence	9,399	8,851	548	5.8		9,338	8,805	533	5.7	
Lincoln	6,207	5,811	396	6.4		6,053	5,672	381	6.3	
Lyman	1,299	1,203	96	7.4		1,305	1,198	107	8.2	
McCook	2,538	2,364	174	6.9		2,651	2,492	159	6.0	
McPherson	1,347	1,290	57	4.2		1,389	1,291	98	7.1	
Marshall	1,885	1,676	209	11.1		1,853	1,689	164	8.9	
Meade	6,091	5,715	376	6.2		5,826	5,496	330	5.7	
Mellette	643	554	89	13.8		655	571	84	12.8	
Miner	1,673	1,573	100	6.0		1,510	1,446	64	4.2	
Minnehaha	68,440	64,956	3,484	5.1		67,136	63,883	3,253	4.8	
Moody	3,329	3,172	157	4.7		3,291	3,115	176	5.3	
Pennington	43,132	40,832	2,300	5.3		38,784	36,879	1,905	4.9	
Perkins	1,982	1,932	50	2.5		1,958	1,892	66	3.4	
Potter	1,699	1,640	59	3.5		1,702	1,622	80	4.7	
Roberts	4,039	3,687	352	8.7		3,870	3,535	335	8.7	
Sanborn	1,172	1,105	67	5.7		1,189	1,107	82	6.9	
Shannon	2,752	2,469	283	10.3		2,762	2,473	289	10.5	
Spink	3,315	3,167	148	4.5		3,317	3,190	127	3.8	
Stanley	1,257	1,164	93	7.4		1,157	1,068	89	7.7	
Sully	579	566	13	2.2		612	559	53	8.7	
Todd	1,999	1,836	163	8.2		1,970	1,817	153	7.8	
Tripp	2,733	2,579	154	5.6		2,879	2,738	141	4.9	
Turner	3,600	3,430	250	6.8		3,673	3,470	203	5.5	
Union	5,263	4,760	503	9.6		5,217	4,839	378	7.2	
Walworth	2,914	2,757	157	5.4		2,876	2,694	182	6.3	
Yankton	9,740	9,107	633	6.5		9,260	8,897	363	3.9	
Ziebach	1,037	1,000	37	3.6		985	937	48	4.9	

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.4 and 8.0 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$311.44	$318.69	$299.77	42.2	43.3	42.4	$7.38	$7.36	$7.07
Durable Goods.....	292.44	306.29	302.81	40.9	42.6	44.4	7.15	7.19	6.82
Nondurable Goods.....	336.27	335.79	297.11	43.9	44.3	40.7	7.66	7.58	7.30
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	$335.58	$332.29	$303.73	47.0	47.2	44.6	$7.14	$7.04	$6.81

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	DEC 1984	NOV 1984	DEC 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	315.5	315.3	303.5	.1	4.0
Food & Beverages....	297.2	296.3	286.5	.3	3.7
Housing.....	341.2	340.9	327.4	.1	4.2
Apparel.....	203.2	205.2	199.3	-1.0	2.0
Transportation.....	315.8	316.1	306.3	-.1	3.1
Medical Care.....	388.5	387.5	366.2	.3	6.1
Entertainment.....	260.1	259.0	249.5	.4	4.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984
Sex, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,993	1,967	2,842	65.0	61.7	76.3
Female	1,610	1,222	882	35.0	38.3	23.7
Race, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,315	2,914	3,463	93.7	91.4	93.0
Nonwhite	288	275	261	6.3	8.6	7.0
Age, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,519	2,416	2,899	76.5	75.8	77.8
Over 45	1,084	773	825	23.5	24.2	22.2
[2] Industry, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	142	103	157	3.1	3.2	4.2
Construction	1,198	759	1,165	26.0	23.8	31.3
Manufacturing	1,315	888	671	28.6	27.8	18.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	149	130	145	3.2	4.1	3.9
Trade	856	519	728	18.6	16.3	19.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	65	71	1.3	2.0	1.9
Services	698	556	567	15.2	17.4	15.2
Government	184	169	220	4.0	5.3	5.9
[2] Occupation, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	411	318	406	8.9	10.0	10.9
Clerical and Sales	495	476	410	10.8	14.9	11.0
Services	467	302	352	10.1	9.5	9.5
Processing	170	97	203	3.7	3.0	5.5
Machine Trade	176	143	128	3.8	4.5	3.4
Benchwork	840	456	159	18.2	14.3	4.3
Structural Work	1,445	983	1,472	31.4	30.8	39.5
Other	599	414	594	13.0	13.0	16.0
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	1,168	714	815	25.4	22.4	21.9
3-4 Weeks	816	571	524	17.7	17.9	14.1
5-14 Weeks	1,866	1,230	1,604	40.5	38.6	43.1
15 Weeks & Over	753	674	781	16.4	21.1	21.0

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

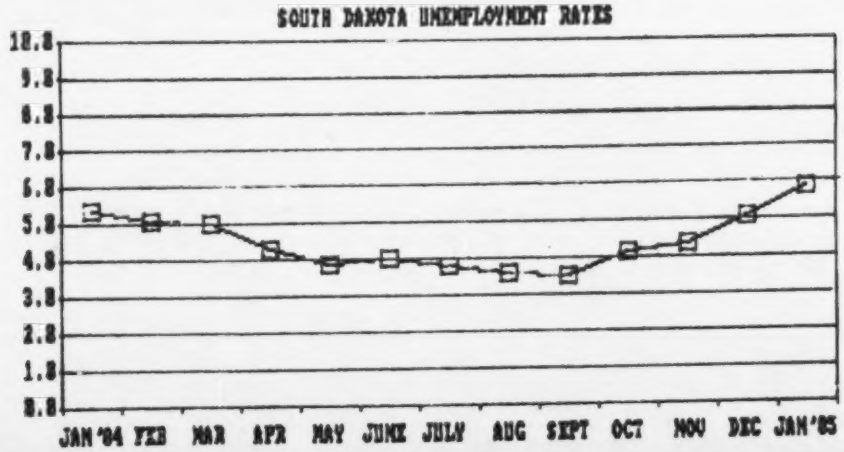


TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	6,590	3,193	3,281	106.4	100.9
B. Weeks Claimed.....	22,533	12,035	15,622	87.2	44.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$1,755,758	$960,751	$1,199,794	82.7	46.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$26,820,900	$26,286,100	$14,727,000	2.0	82.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	6,281	4,984	7,770	26.0	-19.2
F. Nonag Placements.....	2,170	2,793	2,441	-22.3	-11.1
G. Nonag Job Openings.....	2,745	3,112	2,254	-11.8	21.8

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

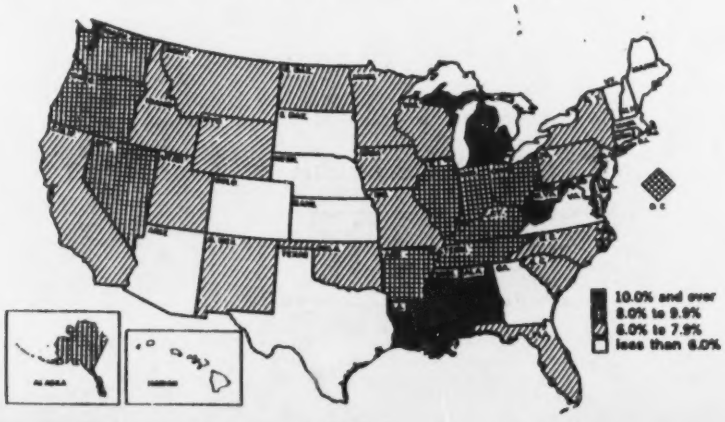
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1984



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers, social and training program planners, business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

South Dakota and its six bordering states showed a population increase of 244,000, or 2.2 percent during 1980-1984. The U. S. population grew by 9,612,000 or 4.2 percent in the same time period. After losing population since 1981, Iowa showed an increase for the 1983-1984 period. The energy producing state of Wyoming, however, showed an estimated loss in population for that period. South Dakota and Montana were estimated to have the greatest percentage growth for the 1983-84 period. The table below details the population for South Dakota and six bordering states.

	Population Estimates (1)			Population Change			
				1983-1984		1980-1984	
State	July 1, 1984 (2)	July 1, 1983 (2)	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
South Dakota	706,000	699,000	691,000	7,000	1.0	15,000	2.2
North Dakota	686,000	681,000	653,000	5,000	0.7	34,000	5.1
Minnesota	4,162,000	4,144,000	4,076,000	18,000	0.4	86,000	2.1
Iowa	2,910,000	2,904,000	2,914,000	6,000	0.2	-4,000	-0.1
Nebraska	1,606,000	1,596,000	1,570,000	10,000	0.6	36,000	2.3
Wyoming	511,000	516,000	470,000	-5,000	-1.0	42,000	8.7
Montana	824,000	815,000	787,000	9,000	1.1	37,000	4.7

1) Includes Armed Forces residing in each state.
2) Subject to Revision
Source: Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bulletin CB 84-233.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
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